

## ANTIJUG BILLS SUSTAIN DEFEAT

Committee Refuses to Report Liquor Shipping Measure.

## HOUSE DISCUSSES TAX COMMISSION

Opponents of Prohibition Bill Argue Case, and Dr. Cannon Speaks for Measure—Committee Will Decide Monday After Final Hearing To-Night.

Continued debate in the House of Delegates on the Byrd bill to establish a State Tax Commission, apparent defeat of the "antijug" bills in committee, and further hearing of the Jordan prohibition enabling act were the features of principal interest yesterday in the Virginia Legislature.

For some time last night the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, behind closed doors, considered the Bain and Jennings bills, one of which would prevent the shipment of liquor from wet territories in Virginia to dry areas in this State, and the other would force saloon-keepers to make contracts with the courts that they would restrict their trade to sales in their own localities. The debate was heated.

A motion was made to pass the bill by indefinitely, but was not carried. However, a simple motion to pass by received a majority vote of the committee. This means that the body refused to report the bill, and it is accepted as defeat for the measure.

**Hearing Prohibition.**—The end of the public hearings on the Jordan prohibition bill so far as the House Committee on Privileges and Elections is concerned, is at last in sight. In a careful computation of the time so far consumed by each side, it was determined to give the opposition three hours last night and two hours to-morrow night, after which the advocates of the bill are to have one hour to close. On Monday morning next the committee will consider the proposition in executive session, and report the bill to the House with a favorable and unfavorable recommendation.

However, after using two hours and fifteen minutes, those who opposed the bill last night rested their case for the present. The other side criticized this action, saying that it was intended to make delays which would hamper the bill and prevent its early consideration by the House. After a few minutes of charges of unfairness which were resented, the committee adopted a motion by Mr. Cox that Rev. James Buchanan should have thirty minutes at once, not to be deducted from the time of his side at the final hearing to-morrow night. This will give the advocates of the bill one hour longer than the opponents.

Men from many sections of Virginia voiced their opinions during the night that the adoption of such a measure meant the death of the local option policy in Virginia. Such a vote would be a State no good, but would cost much revenue, and that the recognition of the referendum would mean the destruction of representative government.

Throughout the entire day's session of the House of Delegates the Byrd Tax Commission bill was under discussion. It was the field day of the opposition, in which the two leading opponents of the measure—Judge Marshall Williams, of Giles, and Hugh A. White, of Rockingham—made their onslaughts on the proposition. They were answered rather briefly by Speaker Byrd, and others took part in the discussion to some extent. The House sat in committee of the whole. The debate covered all the features of the bill, and there was no attempt to discuss it by sections. Apparently no progress was made, but it is possible that some sort of conclusion will be reached to-day by which the measure will be recommitted. The impression prevails, however, that the debate will go over into to-morrow, and perhaps consume the remainder of the week.

**All Want to Help.**—It was the subject of favorable comment that it was the disposition of all the speakers to arrive at some conclusion for the best interests of the State, and to relieve conditions which are pronounced and admittedly bad. That unequal assessments exist no one denied; that grave injustices reign all agreed.

At yet there seemed small hope that the House would agree to the remedy proposed by Speaker Byrd. The principal argument was made by Judge Williams, who thought it too expensive, too centralized, and utterly impracticable. He protested that county officers elected by the people should not be in position to be suspended or removed by a commission sitting in Richmond which knew nothing of local conditions.

Mr. Byrd said he would accept an amendment making the removal of commissioners of the revenue come under the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, only to be done after a trial. He also said he would not press the point that compensation be withheld from commissioners until their work had been approved by the State Tax Commission. In his rejoinder to Judge Williams, the Speaker told of counties which not only pay their own expenses and their share of the cost of government, but also help to pay the internal costs of administering counties well able to pay.

**Desires Segregation.**—Mr. White pressed his segregation proposition. He said it was feasible, and could be put into practical operation. He desires the Finance Committee to secure figures from the Auditor and to report a bill for the separation of the subjects of taxation.

Consideration of the bill will be resumed at 12:30 to-day.

The Senate transacted nothing but

## MURPHY TO ERECT 14-STORY HOTEL

Plans for \$600,000 Structure Now Being Prepared.

## NEW BUILDING TO HAVE 400 ROOMS

Details Not Yet Fully Determined, but Manager Disney Authorizes Statement That Modern and Up-to-Date Hotel Will Replace Old Building This Spring.

Announcement was made yesterday by Colonel John Murphy that plans were being prepared for the immediate erection of a fourteen-story fireproof hotel building at the southeastern corner of Eighth and Broad Streets, replacing the older building of his hotel group, the probable cost to be about \$600,000. Detailed plans and specifications have not yet been completed, but the new hotel building will have, in addition to spacious lobbies, dining rooms and other public quarters, about 400 rooms. It will be operated in connection with the two annex buildings on the west side of Eighth Street, thus giving the hotel accommodations as large as any hotel in the South.

For some years past Colonel Murphy has had in contemplation the rebuilding of the older portion of his hotel. He began business in Richmond at the close of the war in a small structure on this corner, which has since come to be one of the best known meeting places in the South, and one which has been famous for political gatherings and assemblies of all kinds.

**Was Built in Sections.**—The present hotel dates back to 1855, when the corner structure was erected, additions having been made since both to the south and east, and adjoining buildings made a part of the hotel group. In the early nineties Colonel Murphy acquired the opposite corner, across Eighth Street, and erected his Broad Street annex, connected with the main hotel by an overhead bridge. The Grace Street annex, a fireproof and modernly equipped building, is of more recent construction.

Colonel Murphy and his son-in-law, James T. Disney, general manager of the hotel, called on Building Inspector J. H. Smith, at the City Hall yesterday morning, to discuss the general preliminary requirements in regard to the erection of such a building.

While not actually more than twenty years old, it has been realized that the old portion of the hotel has outlived the period of its usefulness, and that to remodel it to meet modern hotel requirements would hardly be practicable.

**Authorized Announcement.**—At the hotel later Manager Disney authorized the definite announcement that the plans were being prepared; that the owners had determined fully on the proposed improvement, and that work would be pressed to completion in the earliest possible time. While all details have not as yet been adjusted, it is understood that the hotel will occupy one or more of the first floor stories in the Broad Street annex as offices and lobby pending reconstruction of the main building hall in the annex will be refitted with a temporary dining room, possibly with a cafe beneath in the rooms until recently occupied by Snyder & Hundley as an exhibition place for office furniture.

While many newer hotels have gone ahead of Murphy's in recent years, in the elegance of their equipment, there are few, if any, as well known throughout the South. It has been known for years the meeting place for all sorts and conditions of men. In the old hotel conditions for political office for a generation have had their headquarters. There have met the State Central Committee at the City Democratic Committee, as well as many conferences of the political leaders of the new South. It has been to Democratic politics in the South what the old Hoffman House was to the Democracy of the North, or the famous old Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Plat regime in the same State. Day and night public men of all kinds may be found in its lobbies and corridors, while the corner outside is constantly thronged with eager spectators.

**Well Known Politically.**—It has been known for years the meeting place for all sorts and conditions of men. In the old hotel conditions for political office for a generation have had their headquarters. There have met the State Central Committee at the City Democratic Committee, as well as many conferences of the political leaders of the new South. It has been to Democratic politics in the South what the old Hoffman House was to the Democracy of the North, or the famous old Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Plat regime in the same State. Day and night public men of all kinds may be found in its lobbies and corridors, while the corner outside is constantly thronged with eager spectators.

**Will Be Complete and Up-to-Date.**—The architect has been instructed to prepare preliminary sketches for a building fourteen stories in height, containing besides the public offices of a first-class hotel, 400 rooms, most of them with bath fittings and all modern conveniences. The cost, of course, cannot be definitely ascertained until complete plans have been drawn and submitted to contractors for estimating, but Colonel Murphy and Mr. Disney believe that the building they desire to erect will, when completed, represent an outlay of from \$500,000 to \$600,000. As soon as the numerous details in regard to such a great undertaking can be completed the old building will be vacated and both offices and tenants moved into the hotel annex pending rebuilding. The old building will probably not be vacated until after adjournment of the State Legislature, as a number of members make it their home when in Richmond, and it is largely frequented by those having business before the Legislature and its various committees, and the great number of attorneys from all sections who at this season of the year come to Richmond to practice before the State and Federal courts. Meanwhile, plans will go steadily forward, the contract will be awarded, and the builder will have his

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## ABSOLUTE DENIAL MADE BY U. S. STEEL

No Violations of Anti-trust Law Have Been Committed.

## TOO LATE, ANYWAY, TO BRING ACTION

Corporation, Its Subsidiaries and Directors Make Answer to Dis-solution Suit—Contend That for Years Government Has Acquiesced in Existence of Trust.

Trenton, N. J., January 31.—Absolute denial of alleged violations of the antitrust law is made by the United States Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries and directors, in their answers which will be filed to-morrow morning in the United States District Court here to the government's dissolution suit. Five separate answers will be filed among thirty-three defendants.

The effect of its organization, the corporation declares, has been to cheapen production, effect economies and increase foreign trade from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually within ten years. So long has the government acquiesced in its existence, the answer says, that it is now too late, as a matter of equity, to insist that its organization was illegal.

Nothing was withheld from President Roosevelt by Messrs. Gary and Frick on November 4, 1907, the answer says, when they sought his consent to the corporation's proposed purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, nor were the so-called Gary dinners productive of agreements to regulate prices.

The answers made public to-night are those of the Steel Corporation, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Edmund C. Converse. The Rockefellers make a joint answer.

**Deny Active Part.**—The Messrs. Rockefeller deny that they had an active part in the formation or management of the corporation, the elder Rockefeller declaring that he has had no immediate relation to the iron or steel business since 1901.

Mr. Carnegie says he had no part in the plans for organizing the corporation, and no voice, direct or indirect, in its management. "I am admitted selling the Carnegie Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation, but denies that the acquisition by the Carnegie Company of its subsidiaries was in restraint of trade.

The answer of Edmund C. Converse, a director of the United States Steel Corporation, is similar to the corporation's answer.

Each of the defendants prays that the suit be dismissed.

**Answers to Be Filed to-morrow** with those filed Monday by the Minnesota group of land and mining companies and five individuals named as trustees will complete the answers to the suit.

The answer of the Steel Corporation is made in the name of the United States Steel Corporation and its various subsidiary companies, and it is signed by the following individuals: J. P. Morgan, Charles F. Smith, Charles M. Schwab, Charles F. Smith, Henry C. Frick, James Gayley, William H. Moore, James H. Moore, Percival Roberts, Jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Reed, George W. Perkins and Peter A. B. Widener. The array of counsel includes Lindabury, Dupue & Faulk as solicitors, and Joseph H. Choate, John G. Johnson, Francis Lynde Stetson, David A. Reed, Rymal C. Golling and Richard W. Lindabury as counsel.

**Tells of Its Founding.**—The answer begins with a review of the events that led up to the organization of the present Steel Corporation, and describes how the Federal Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and others through negotiations conducted by J. P. Morgan & Co. Later, when the need for additional ore supplies was felt, the Steel Corporation acquired the properties of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. The Steel Corporation was formed and its properties acquired, the answer declares, for the purpose of effecting economies by integrating the plants and the processes employed in the manufacture of steel, and to reach the principal markets of the United States and of foreign countries and increase the trade in steel products therein.

"If any of the companies acquired by the Steel Corporation," the answer declares, "had been organized for the purpose of restraining trade or commerce, or if they constituted an attempt at monopoly or a monopolization of trade or commerce, neither the organizers of the Steel Corporation nor the said corporation had any knowledge or information at the time when the said companies were acquired."

Continuing, the answer recites that the Steel Corporation made its purposes and the details of its organization public in a variety of ways, and says that the attention of the officers of the United States government was particularly directed to the organization at the time it was effected. Only within a few months has any department or responsible officer of the government criticized the Steel Corporation as being a combination in restraint of trade, or a monopoly.

The answer then sets forth that the Steel Corporation has cheapened the production of steel to the consumer; that it has increased its foreign trade from \$8,000,000 in 1901 to \$50,000,000 in 1911; that it has not suppressed competition; that the number of its competitors in the United States has largely increased since 1901, and that its stock has been sold several times over and its

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## WEEPING ON ONE ANOTHER'S BOSOM

How Shall This Wilson-Harvey Attitude Be Explained?

## QUESTION ASKED BY MARSE HENRY

Colonel Watterson Says That Everything He Has Done and Said Has Been Done at the Insistence and With Approval of Editor of the Weekly.

Columbia, S. C., January 31.—Colonel Henry Watterson, en route to his winter home in Florida, issued the following statement this afternoon on the Wilson-Harvey-Watterson controversy.

"Touching the Harvey-Wilson letters given out yesterday, I have to say that from first to last I have been acting not only with Colonel Harvey's full knowledge and approval, but upon his insistence; that, from the beginning, he was most impatient of delay, sending a personal representative to me at Atlanta the 24th of December, and again the same representative to Richmond the 31st of December, urging me to take the initiative; that he was unqualified in indorsing my statement of the Manhattan Club incident, wiring forthwith to declare it 'perfect,' and he was with me at the New Willard, in Washington, up to last Sunday night, sharing all I said and had done."

"The refusal of Governor Wilson to submit an issue of veracity raised by himself to a tribunal having due regard for the rights of their parties, which I proposed, and which I think will be regarded by fair-minded people as a confession that he dare not face the facts."

"As to those Democrats who have made a hero of Wilson because of his break with Harvey, they shall not square themselves with the eternal verities, now that they learn that Wilson and Harvey are weeping upon one another's bosom."

Mr. Watterson could add nothing to his statement, saying it covered the facts and he thought an interview or amplification unnecessary.

**Wilson Still Silent.**—The latest statement of Colonel Watterson in the Wilson-Harvey-Watterson controversy, reiterating that Governor Wilson of New Jersey, "dare not face the facts," was read over the telephone to Mrs. Wilson at her Princeton, N. J., home to-night.

Mrs. Wilson insisted upon hearing only the substance of the statement, and she reportedly reported it to the Governor at dinner, and he sent back word that he positively had no answer to make whatever.

The Governor will leave at midnight for Richmond.

**They're Going Right Ahead.**—Chicago, Ill., January 31.—"We are going right ahead with our movement, and the people are with us," said Alexander Revell, president of the Roosevelt National Committee, here to-day, after a visit to Theodore Roosevelt in New York. A call was issued for a meeting of the committee here February 16 for discussion of future plans.

"I will not enter the lists," continued Mr. Revell, "of those who know exactly what Colonel Roosevelt intends to do concerning the mention of his name for President. I stated him to determine for myself that he was the same man now that we of the West have always known him to be, and that the attitude that he is forced to take at the present time is as honest, sincere and frank as were his actions of other days."

"I am convinced that the exigencies of the country appeal to the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt with such force that all other considerations ultimately will be swept aside."

"Another thing: The fact that the movement to nominate him originates among the people themselves would, I think, naturally appeal to Colonel Roosevelt's sense of duty, as it must appeal to every man. Instead of trying to defeat the will of the people by forcing himself on them with a third term."

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## Tucker Says He Is a Candidate

Harry St. George Tucker last night forever allayed any rumors to the effect that he would not be a candidate for the governorship in 1913. He was smilingly disinclined to talk local politics when found by a reporter for The Times-Dispatch in the Jefferson Hotel.

"Will you be a candidate in the gubernatorial race in 1913?" he was asked.

"It is safe to say that any man who has ever run for the governorship will continue to run until elected," Mr. Tucker answered smilingly.

"Is it true that Congressman Flood, who opposed you in the last gubernatorial election, will support you this time?" was the next question.

"I have been given to believe that Mr. Flood will support me."

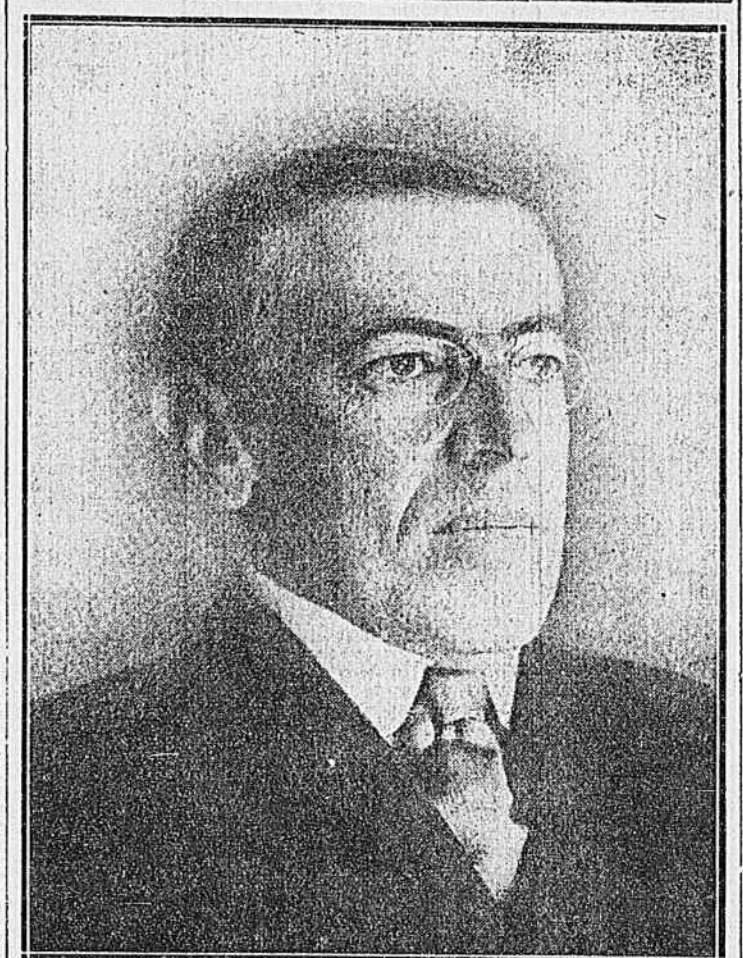
"I suppose you expect to carry Richmond by a safe majority?" he was then asked.

"Of course, I expect to carry the whole State by a safe majority," Mr. Tucker replied with twinkling eyes.

Harry St. George Tucker, who is an ardent Wilson man, stated that he was in Richmond at the invitation of Governor Wilson to confer with the presidential candidate.

Mr. Tucker was more disposed to talk presidential politics than his own candidacy, for, he said, "we've got to elect a Democratic President before we elect a new Governor."

## WILL SPEAK HERE TO NIGHT



WOODROW WILSON.  
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## OFFER \$90,000 FOR CITY DOCK

Special Committee of Council Make This Proposition to Bondholders.

## PAYMENT IN CITY BONDS HAS WIDE RANGE OF WORK

Representatives of the Owners Are Willing to Accept the Terms.

Acquisition of the city dock from Seventeenth Street to Twenty-ninth Street, including all water rights, by the city of Richmond at an agreed price of \$90,000, was recommended to the Council last night by a special committee, which has been negotiating with the bondholders of the William R. Trigg Company, who hold title to the property, the only proviso being that the owners will accept payment in Richmond city 1 per cent. bonds, a provision which has been accepted by E. L. Bemiss and Eppa Hunton, representing the owners.

Some time ago a special committee of the Council was named, with H. R. Pollard, Jr., chairman, of the Council Finance Committee, as its chairman, to consider the advisability and probable cost of acquiring and improving the dock property, and negotiations were opened with the local representatives of the bondholders, who now own the property.

**Bemiss Reduces Price.**—Mr. Bemiss quoted to the commission through real estate agents a price of \$125,000 for the entire property, or \$100,000 for the navigable section east of Seventeenth Street, the portion from Fourteenth to Seventeenth Street having been practically closed by various constructions, railway trestles and bridges, so as to render it valueless for the purposes of a dock, though it is said to have some property and water power rights, and the majority of its having been closed to traffic is seriously questioned.

At a recent meeting this committee directed its chairman, Mr. Pollard, to enter into confidential negotiations to find the real bottom price at which the city could acquire the dock. It being suggested that he offer \$37,500. As a result of these negotiations a letter was presented to the committee last night from E. L. Bemiss on behalf of the property for \$50,000, and Mr. Pollard stated that he had been informed that the owners would accept payment in bonds.

**Cost Many Times Price Quoted.**—The dock was erected many years ago as the Eastern terminus and connection with navigable waters of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and in its original construction cost many times which it is now priced to the city for selling purposes. Owned for many years by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, it passed by sale to the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, and when the railway company forced that enterprise to the wall, the holders of certain issues of bonds, to secure their interest, seized upon the dock. The agreed price represents only a small part of the face value of the bonds, the holders losing like others in the failure of the ship building venture.

For some years there has been a perpetual agitation to have the city acquire and operate the dock. Its operation by its present owners was a loss, and no improvements of any kind have been made in years. Efforts of the owners to close it to navigation, all it in and sell it for building lots, were successfully resisted by the city in the courts, and the owners ordered to keep the property open.

An appeal from that decision is now pending. Were it closed either by its

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**Civil War Claims May Be Paid.**—Washington, January 31.—Civil War claims amounting to \$1,551,583 are commended for payment in a general bill reported to the House to-day from the Committee on War Claims. The sum of \$456,336 is allowed to churches and organizations for use of buildings and property during the war; \$1,035,560 to individuals for army stores, supplies, and \$59,576 to officers for pay withheld.

**May Increase Auxiliary Fleet.**—Washington, January 31.—The decision of the Democratic caucus against the building of any battleships as part of this year's naval program, may have the unexpected effect of adding materially to the navy's auxiliary fleet. Sentiment to-day indicated that a substantial program adding to the navy's auxiliary ships would find widespread support in the House.

The Democratic leaders would not comment to-day upon the statement of Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in which the Democrats were attacked for an abandonment of the settled policy of

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## GOV. WILSON HONORED BY CITY AND STATE

Arrives This Morning to Deliver Two Addresses.

## MAY ANSWER COL. WATTERSON

Principal Speech Will Be Delivered at the Auditorium This Evening Before Members of the General Assembly and City Council, but This Morning He Will Speak to the Students of Richmond College—Speaker Byrd Will Introduce the Distinguished Guest.

Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, and one of the most conspicuous candidates for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, will be in Richmond to-morrow at 7:40 o'clock at Elba Station by way of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway. While here the Governor will be informally received by the members of the General Assembly, will address the students of Richmond College, hold a public reception at the Jefferson Hotel, and address a mass-meeting to-night at 8 o'clock at the City Auditorium.

**Wilson's Itinerary.**

7:40 A. M.—Arrive at Elba Station, where he will be met by a committee from the Senate House of Delegates, Board of Aldermen, Common Council and the Woodrow Wilson Club, and escorted to Jefferson Hotel for breakfast.

11:00 A. M.—Will address students of Richmond College.

12:00 P. M.—Informal reception by General Assembly.

1:00 P. M.—Luncheon at Jefferson.

5:00 P. M.—Public reception at Jefferson.

6:30 P. M.—Dinner at Jefferson.

8:00 P. M.—Address at City Auditorium.

Will spend night at Jefferson, and return to New Jersey to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Interest in the visit of Governor Wilson has become more acute in view of the publication of the bitter attack upon him by Colonel Henry Watterson and the Wilson-Harvey letters. So far he has not seen fit to make any comment on the affair, and the possibility that he may give some satisfaction to his feeling in the matter during one of his addresses here has aroused keen attention. He has given no intimation of his intention to make any reply. "The Democratic Opportunity" will be the subject upon which he has announced that he will speak.

**In Governor's Party.**—In the party accompanying the Governor will be Stuart G. Gibbons, a member of the bar of New York and chairman of the Wilson campaign headquarters in Richmond. His son-in-law of United States Senator O'Gorman, of New York, and Private Secretary Messday.

The party will be welcomed by a committee composed of members of the Senate, House of Delegates, Board of Aldermen, Common Council and the Woodrow Wilson Club of Richmond.

Following breakfast at the Jefferson, the distinguished guest will be taken for a brief tour about the city and suburbs, and at 11 o'clock he will go to Richmond College, where he will speak. An enthusiastic Wilson club has been organized there, and it has secured the permission to use the faculty to dispense with the forenoon lectures in order that all of the students may have the opportunity of hearing Governor Wilson.

Before the Senate and House of Delegates begin their day's work at noon, Governor Wilson will be informally received. This reception will last but a few minutes, after which the Governor will return to the Jefferson for lunch. He will then be given an opportunity for a short rest, and at 5 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Jefferson, he will hold a public reception.

**Following Dinner by City and State.**—Following dinner he will go to the City Auditorium at 8 o'clock. He will be received by Mayor Richardson and Governor Mann, both of whom will deliver addresses of welcome on behalf of the city and State. Governor Wilson will be introduced by Speaker R. E. Byrd, of the House of Representatives.

The stage will be occupied by members of the General Assembly and City Council and the executive committee of the Wilson Club. Seats will be reserved in the front part of the auditorium for delegations which are expected to be present from Staunton, Charlottesville, the Woodrow Wilson Club of the University of Virginia, Petersburg and other places in Virginia and North Carolina.

George Bryan, secretary of the Richmond Wilson Club, said yesterday that the club of Staunton, the birthplace of Governor Wilson, will send a delegation of 200, which will arrive by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Main Street Station.

A delegation from the local club will be on hand to receive the Staunton delegation, and, headed by a brass band, they will be escorted to the Jefferson, to be on hand for the public reception.

**Speech at College Chapel.**—Final preparations to receive the Governor at Richmond College were perfected at a meeting which was held last night. An address was made by Professor J. C. Metcalf, of the depart-